



Update

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Update has been resurrected after an 18 month lapse in publication. Update was originally introduced in 1973 as a monthly intraoffice newsletter for HSUS staff. The publication was designed to address administrative matters, animal welfare topics, and other subjects of importance to those persons who share the burden for carrying forth the work of The HSUS. The burden for publishing individual issues of Update has alternately been born by Pat Parkes, Guy Hodge, Frantz Dantzler, Murdaugh Madden, and the late Frank McMahon.

This issue of Update was produced by the Department of Research and Data Services. Future volumes will be published on a sporadic basis as information warrants and time permits.

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Pet Statistics

Most estimates of pet ownership and pet industry marketing trends are based upon fragmentary data. The imprecise character of available raw data lends itself to divergent interpretations of statistical information. The statistics presented in this section reflect the most accurate appraisal of pet ownership and pet product sales which is currently available. These statistics should be cited by HSUS staff when responding to inquiries.

PETS

8,000,000	saddle horses (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1974)
23,000,000	pet birds (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , 1974)
340,000,000	pet fish (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , 1974)
125,000,000	miscellaneous pets including turtles, hamsters, etc. (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , 1974)
248,000,000	household pets (U.S. News & World Report, 8/26/74)
700,000,000	total pets (New York Times, 6/25/72)
41,300,000	pet dogs (Pet Food Institute, February 1976)
23,100,000	pet cats (Pet Food Institute, February 1976)

DOLLAR EXPENDITURES

\$5.071 billion	on the purchase, feeding, and general care of housepets (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978).
\$2.834 billion	on the purchase of dog and cat food (Pet Food Institute, 1978)
\$3.088 billion	on total pet food sales (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978)
\$1.067 billion	on pet products sales (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978)
\$ 274 million	on grooming services (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978)
\$ 246 million	on the sale of dogs (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978)
\$ 42 million	on the sale of cats (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978)
\$ 82 million	on the sale of birds (<u>Pets/Supplies/Marketing</u> , May 1978)
\$ 234 million	on the sale of fish (<u>Pets, Supplies, Marketing</u> , May 1974)

Guide to Dog Kennel Facilities

"Where to Buy, Board or Train a Dog" is the title of a directory to dog kennels. The 96 page booklet is produced by the Gaines Dog Research Center. "Where to Buy, Board or Train a Dog" may be obtained by sending \$1.00 to the Gaines Dog Research Center, 250 North Street, White Plains, New York 10625.

Horse Industry Directory

The 1978 Horse Industry Directory has been published by The American Horse Council. The 48 page booklet is designed as a comprehensive listing of national equine organizations, trade periodicals, and equine information sources. The HSUS is among six agencies awarded listing in the section entitled "Humane Organizations." Copies of the Directory may be purchased for \$2.00 from The American Horse Council, 1700 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Power Transmission Lines Threaten Birds

Researchers at the University of North Dakota Institute of Ecological Studies have completed a study which establishes power transmission lines as a major cause of avian mortalities. Writing in the November 1976 issue of North Dakota Outdoors Magazine, researchers Michael G. McKenna and Gary E. Allard report that avian species routinely collide with man-made structures that lie within their flight path. Obstacles such as microwave towers, television towers, and telephone lines are among those non-residential structures which pose a serious threat to flying birds.

Mssrs. McKenna and Allard state: " One of the unfortunate parts of these collisions is that much of the mortality could be alleviated with enlightened planning prior to structure construction. If adequate studies of environmental impact were done prior to the initiation of construction plans, the problem of proper structure placement could be recognized, planned for, and then made more amenable to avian movements. However, most often the case has been that environmental impact studies were merely a barrier to project completion, and therefore were seldom initiated until the final plan was formulated."

STATE	NEGATIVE TEST FOR EIA	MINIMUM TESTING AGE	*STATE APPROVED HEALTH CERTIFICATE	TEMPERA- TURE READING	VEE VACCI- NATION
Nebraska	Yes (6 months)	-----	No	No	No
Nevada	No	-----	No	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes (6 months)	12 months	No	No	No
New Jersey	Yes (12 months)	None	No	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes (12 months)	-----	No	No	No
New York	Yes (12 months)	6 months	Yes	No	No
North Carolina	Yes (6 months)	None	No	No	Yes if stat borders Mexico
North Dakota	Yes (12 months)	No	No	No	No
Ohio	Yes (6 months)	12 months	No	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes (6 months)	12 months	Yes	No	No
Oregon (D)	Yes (6 months)	6 months	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes (12 months)	6 months	No	Yes	No (B)
Rhode Island	No	-----	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	Yes (6 months)	None	No	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes (12 months)	-----	No	No	No (B)
Tennessee	Yes (6 months)	6 months	No	No	No (B)
Texas (D)	Yes (12 months)	None	No	No	Yes
Utah	No	-----	No	Yes	No (B)
Vermont (D)	Yes (12 months)	None	No	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes (12 months)	None	Yes	No	No
Washington	Yes (6 months)	6 months)	No	No	No
West Virginia	Yes (12 months)	None	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes (12 months)	-----	No	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes (12 months)	-----	No	No	No (B)
Canada	Yes (6 months)	5 months	Yes (C)	No	No (B)

* Prior approval of health certificate by state veterinarian necessary in state of origin. All states, except California and Maine require a health certificate.

(A) If entering through Canada, otherwise no regulations.

(B) Equidae may not enter the state within 14 days of vaccination, 15 days in the case of Louisiana.

(C) U.S. origin health certificate endorsed by USDA approved veterinarian. Health certificates for equines to Canada are valid for only 14 days.

(D) These states require that prior permission for entry be obtained in the following cases: Louisiana -- if not vaccinated for VEE: Texas -- if intended for slaughter: Vermont and Oregon -- all equines.

1976 Rabies Incidents

The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Center for Disease Control reports that:

"In 1976, 3,146 laboratory-confirmed cases of rabies were reported in the United States and areas under U.S. jurisdiction, 471 more cases than for 1975 but 14% below the average for the preceding 5 years. Primarily skunks, raccoons, and bats, accounted for the increase over the previous year's total.

States that reported 100 or more cases were California (357), Texas (347), Georgia (225), Minnesota (193), Oklahoma (181), Arkansas (155), North Dakota (137), Iowa (125), South Dakota (114), and Florida (100).

Animals most frequently reported infected, by percentage of total cases were skunks, 47%; bats, 23%; raccoons, 9%; foxes, 6%; cattle, 5%; dogs, 4%; cats, 3%; and horses and mules, 1%. Two human deaths were reported; a boy from Texas died after being bitten by a dog while visiting in Mexico, and a woman from Maryland died after she was bitten by a bat.

Rabies was reported in 2,724 wild animals (87% of total cases) and in 420 domestic animals (approx. 13%)."

Rabies Vaccine For Wildlife

Another of the arguments in defense of the steeljaw trap and trapping has fallen victim to new technology.

On May 5, 1977 Dr. William Winkler and George Baer of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Center for Disease Control were awarded patent #4,024,992 for a liquid anti-rabies vaccine. The vaccine was developed as a method of protecting wild carnivores, especially foxes, from rabies.

The breakthrough in rabies control techniques resulted from research at Valantine Laboratories was that a stabilized attenuated rabies virus was developed. The development of the virus enabled biologists to produce an oral vaccine which can be encased in a bite-permeable plastic sheath. The vaccine dose is placed in meat bait, such as cured sausage. The food is then left in the woods to be consumed by wildlife. Reportedly, there is no danger to wildlife from potential overdoses of the vaccine.

Animals and Human Development - A Partial Bibliography

The use of animals in human therapy programs is a field of medicine which is increasingly provoking the interest of psychologists, physicians, and animal welfare workers. The HSUS Department of Research and Data Services recently completed a project intended to expand The Society's archives on this topic. The primary reference publications identified by The HSUS include:

Anderson, Marcia: "Pet-Oriented Therapy: An Outline Guide." Iowa Journal of Social Work, Vol. VI, No. 4 and Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 131-136.

Clayton, Florence A.: "Pet-Oriented Therapy: Rationale, Application, Implications." (Unpublished master's thesis), California State Polytechnic University, June, 1972.

Corey, Gerald: Theory and Practice of Counseling and Psychotherapy. Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole, 1977.

Levinson, Boris M.: Pet-Oriented Child Psychotherapy. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, 1969.

Levinson, Boris M.: Pets and Human Development. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, 1972.

Marcus, Caren L.: "Animal Therapy: A New Way to Reach Handicapped Children." The NAAHE Journal, Volume 3, Number 2, Summer 1976, pp. 5-10.

Mugford, R.A., and M'Comisky, J.G.: "Some Recent Work on the Psychotherapeutic Value of Cage Birds With Old People." Pet Animals and Society, Anderson, R.S., edit., Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1975.

"Pet-Facilitated Psychotherapy." Pet Animals and Society. Anderson, R.S., edit., Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1975, pp. 19-36.

"Pet-Facilitated Psychotherapy in a Hospital Setting." Current Psychiatric Therapies, Masserman, Jules H., edit., New York: Grune & Stratton, 1975, pp. 277-286.

"Pets & Mental Health: The Value of Animals in Therapeutic and Educational Programs." Proceedings of the National Conference on Dog and Cat Control, Feb. 3-5, 1976, pp. 35-36.

Stevenson, Lois: "Pet Therapy: A Love Story." Prevention, December, 1975, pp. 133-144.

"The Socializing Role of Pet Animals in Nursing Homes: An Experiment in Nonverbal Communication Therapy." Proceedings of the International Symposium on Society, Stress and Disease: Aging and Old Age, June 14-19, 1976.

Livestock and Poultry Manure Production

In March 1978 the U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic, Statistics, and Cooperative Service issued a study which addressed the topic of manure production, availability, and potential environmental impacts. ESCS estimated that in 1974 livestock and poultry manure production was 112 million tons. By comparison in a January 1973 article for the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists Carl Djerassi and Wolfgang Jochle estimated the annual production of dog feces at 1,239,000 tons. Thus, the environmental pollution caused by dog and cat feces is dwarfed by the pollution associated with livestock and poultry farming activities.

Non-Lethal Aversion Agent For Birds

In the Spring of 1976 Methiocard, a non-lethal aversion agent, was registered for use in protecting seed corn from blackbirds. The chemical is sprayed in crops or orchards. Upon ingestion Methiocard produces temporary but violent vomiting among certain avian species. The chemical was field tested for ten years. It is claimed that Methiocard is effective in controlling every major species of bird which attacks agricultural crops. It has been reported that no deaths or chronic effects in birds are associated with the use of this chemical. Methiocard is a short-lived carbamate which breaks down rapidly in sunlight. Methiocard has been registered for use in protecting seed corn. However, wildlife biologists are hopeful that the chemical may also be effectively applied to other crops including cherry and apple trees. United States Fish and Wildlife Service biologists have petitioned the Environmental Protection Agency to register Methiocard for broad use on a variety of crops. If Methiocard achieves the anticipated level of efficacy it could become the desperately needed quick acting companion to the avian chemosterilant Ornitrol.

Canine Highway Injuries in Los Angeles

The Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation reports that almost 8,000 dogs were injured in collisions with automobiles during 1976. The Department is not responsible for the removal of animal carcasses. Thus, dogs struck and killed by automobiles are not included in the Department of Animal Regulation report.

National Referral Center

The National Referral Center, a division of the Library of Congress, offers free referral service. NRC uses a subject-indexed, computerized file of 13,000 organizations to direct inquirants to authoritative information sources in virtually all subject areas.

Requests for referral service may be made by letter, telephone or in person. In response to a request the Center will provide the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and brief descriptions of information resources. Reply is usually made in the form of a computer printout which is mailed to the inquirant.

Persons utilizing the NRC service should describe as clearly and precisely as possible the specific information that is required. For example, in connection with the HSUS animal disaster relief program, the Department of Research recently requested and received a listing of national organizations which are concerned with the subjects of "fire prevention and firefighting."

Requests for information should be addressed to the Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, National Referral Center, Washington, D. C. 20540 or telephone 202-426-5670.

Decline in Purebred Dog Ownership

American Kennel Club 1977 Registration statistics evidence a steady decline in the ownership of purebred dogs. Registrations declined 3.3% from the previous year. The number of dog litters registered declined 6.5%. During the past six years the total registration of purebred dogs has declined 6.5%.

The AKC registration statistics indicate that Americans are increasingly acquiring large size dogs. Registrations for individual breeds show that the Doberman Pinscher is ranked 2nd in popularity with the German Shepherd (3rd), Irish Setter (5th) and Labrador Retriever (6th) also placing in the top six positions. The Doberman Pinscher has moved from the 13th position to the #2 ranking in a period of only six years.

The Poodle retains its #1 ranking as the nation's most popular breed despite a decline in registrations of 11.4%. The Poodle held the #1 ranking for a record 18th consecutive year. Despite a continuing decline in popularity the Poodle is unlikely to lose their premier position in the immediate future. In 1977 a total of 112,300 individual Poodles were registered while only 79,254 Doberman Pinschers were registered.